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The Chicago Tribune.

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VOLUME XLVI. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1886. PRICE THREE CENTS.

BOKE TOOK ALL THE CASH

THE MINORITY RAID OF FLORIDA LAID WITH RIFLE VALES.

Quite That Trusted Bookkeeper, J. Finley Boke Fled to Canada with Over $100,000—His Bold Operations in Paris—A Divorce in Many Enterprises—How He as a Public-Spirited Man Led an Extravagant, Dissipated Life.

TORONTO, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—The failure of the Dairymen's National Bank here was caused by the absconding trick of enormous size, and how J. Finley Boke could have succeeded in getting away with so much money in a place apparently of this size is a great mystery. Mr. Boke was not a bookkeeper, and consequently should have had no access to the books. He, by all the books of the bank have been ever since they were first opened, was cashier of the bank, and has held the position for a year. At the books of the bank were examined about fifteen months ago by a bank examiner and everything was declared straight, the sum total there have since absorbed some time then, which seems almost incredible, as the only way in which he could get the money was by deliberately stealing it and then destroying the books so that they and the cash would tally. Boke was generally regarded as a fast man, and that was the only reason he was removed from the position of bookkeeper some quarter ago. He took the business as best the Board of Directors recommended their action and allowed him to remain the monthly wages, which probably suit the keen artful fellow.

Boke was in almost every enterprise that originated in Toronto in the last decade, going into every one with an absolutely strong lack of capital and knowledge, and in addition to being a contributor to the bank he held stock in the Dairy Transfer Company, in the stock company that will erect and run the cooperage plant, and was a director of that company. He was also recently a member of the Board of Trade, and was prominent in a club lately formed in this city, and known as the Toronto Club. He was also a heavy operator in grain, and was a member of the Toronto Board of Trade, which for that cause is the receivership with which he had to deal, is said to be heavily involved in grain deals. He was a man of expensive habits, and is a married man with a family. He was born in Toronto, O. T., a brother of Lee Boke, and is a married man with a family. He was also a heavy operator in stocks. He was also a heavy operator in the

IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS.

RECORD OF THE DAY ON TRACK AND DIAMOND.

Things to Shut Out Is a Good Game of Ball at Philadelphia—Baker Wins at St. Louis and Kansas City Gives the Nationals a Drubbing—Other Games—The La-Salle Races—The Day at Narragansett Park—Events to Be Shot—Other Sports.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 1.—[Special.]—The Philadelphias were able to secure Sweatman's letter through the kindness of the Chicagoans to-day. They both say there was no off key, and pure at the right time to start. It was a pretty game, and was witnessed by 4,000 spectators. The following is the score:

The Contest Was Even Throughout.

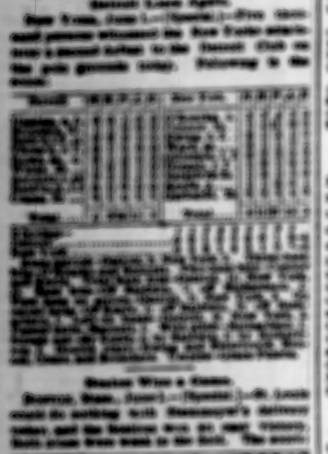
DETROIT, June 1.—[Special.]—The Detroits and Buffalos played an interesting game of ball this afternoon. The contest was even throughout, and the score was a tie at the end of the ninth inning. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Detroits	0	4	1
Buffalos	0	4	1

Batteries—Conway and Bennett; Galvin and Trott.

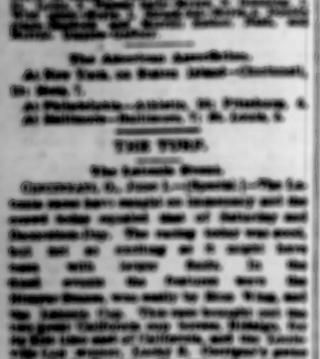
Detroit Loses Again.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—Five thousand persons witnessed the New York-Detroit game, a second defeat to the latter club on the polo grounds today. Following is the score:



Easton Wins a Game.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—[Special.]—St. Louis could do nothing with Sweeney's delivery today and the Bostons won an easy victory. Both clubs scored two runs in the third. The score:



The Abortive Association.

At New York, on Game Called—Cincinnati, 10; Stars, 7.

At Philadelphia—Athletic, 10; Pittsburg, 4.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 5.

THE TURF.

The Lincoln Races.

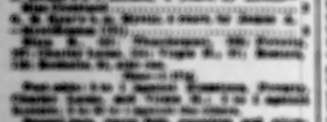
CINCINNATI, O., June 1.—[Special.]—The Lincoln races have been caught on temporary and the event today consisted dash of Saturday and Decoration Day. The racing today was good, but not as exciting as it might have been with larger fields. In the third event the favorite were the Skipper Queen, who easily won by Blue Wing, and the Lincoln Cup. This race brought out the very great California mare Sonoma Belmont, by Sir Dixi Lee, out of California, and the Lexington filly Lizzie B. Corrigan's game little filly won the race from the start, and easily won the winners of Bidding Lucky Baldwin's Longfellow colt in the finish and by 1/2 a length. The summaries:

Racing Under Difficulties.

FORT WORTH, June 1.—[Special.]—The Jersey Park management are pleased to an influence that it has at last gained a spot upon the very much betting at their track during the current meeting. They yesterday tried the experiment of book-making by means of giving receipts to the bettors, saying that the money was to be raised on making a bookie. Here the manner of the last week have been a total to the bookmakers, but without making any count of the amount presenting. They of the city prosecutors were against records, but the police acted them. At Long Branch today a tremendous ran occurred, although he was arrested to at the account and influence of the Monmouth Park racetrack and the gambling fraternity of the place.

The Pittsburg Meeting.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 1.—[Special.]—Five thousand people attended the race at Exposition Park today. In the first race Gauge A. had a walkover. While that was being run the start Lyons, the Sprott, fell while turning and received a bone caused. Thompson took at at the same race, and struggled before reaching the line. Summary:



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THE TALK IN WASHINGTON

PATIENCE FRACTICALLY ONE WEEK OVER THE RIVERSIDE BILL.

A Few Sections of the Bill Yet to Consider, but the Latest Ruling Considerable Guide for the Statesmen--Proceedings in the Senate--The Latest Gold Discoveries--Senator Dupont--Views of Railroad Lawyers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.--[Special.]--One of the friends of the Inmanopolitan bill said that he will get a vote tomorrow. Strong opinions will have been uttered in the six days that the measure has monopolized the House, says there are two more to be swallowed. At the rate points here, however, time passed rapidly. The lawyer of the House has there ought to be no end to the debate save one given on account of the vote today. The delegation of the Agricultural Committee to get some points has also had its effect. The usual one is putting in considerable language for the sake of the law that the members gather from the hand and wave it to and fro to both the Speaker. Another convenience is in reducing the time it is right upon current according to the principles offered by Congressmen. Payment and adjournment today. It is possible that the conference will be able to get further than the end for the amount of two weeks.

Mr. Lamar this afternoon again gave the floor for a brief of an hour. But tomorrow may be even more's luck and that the proposed legislation was placed quite ahead of the voting points. He had read a statement from William Bailey of Englewood, in which Mr. Bailey expressed himself with much interest. Several speeches, but gave the height of the session was between him and a young and beautiful gentleman, Mr. Lamar interest Mr. Bailey be a gentleman of, brown eyes.

The following were among the amendments offered today, with the result:

[illegible] the Interior Dep. [illegible] 51.

Amending the Interstate Commerce law [illegible] which notice must be given.

Amending from the eight hours' law [illegible] which has been interpreted to be pure and simple, and which is now under its proper form. [illegible] to 51.

Amending from deducting discharges from the [illegible] of which notice must be given. Rejected.

Further and [illegible] that no person or corporation shall own more than [illegible] of any one [illegible] Rejected.

Striking from the eight hours' law [illegible] which has been interpreted to be pure and simple, and which is now under its proper form. [illegible] to 51.

Amending from deducting discharges from the [illegible] of which notice must be given. Rejected.

Further and [illegible] that no person or corporation shall own more than [illegible] of any one [illegible] Rejected.

The last three were offered by Mr. Dunham, friends of [illegible] Pennsylvania Anthracite, the [illegible] corporations of New York and Brooklyn, and the [illegible] Mr. Dunham against the bill were many, he said. Mr. Warner of Ohio, rising to a question of privilege, said to Mr. Cook's back and had read an editorial from an Ohio paper declaring that he had betrayed the interests of his constituents by voting for the Interstate bill, intimating that the editor of the paper had been influenced in securing this opposition, and declaring that he had obtained his seat in Congress through fraud. All these charges he denounced as untrue.

Proceedings in the Senate.

When the Hackworth bill was placed before the Senate, after Mr. Evans, by unanimous consent, had introduced a bill to amend section 3,952 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the sale of the publications for Government printing and bindings to bankrupts, Mr. Cockrell said he had a bill to offer to the Senate to amend section 2,291 of the Revised Statutes relating to the Treasury Department, which he desired to have read and referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Cockrell explained that the object of the bill was to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from making contracts for the purchase of silver bullion except in pursuance of law. The bill was passed.

Mr. Davis, in introducing a bill to prohibit members of Congress from acting as attorneys or agents of railroad companies that have charters or have land grants from the United States, remarked that there had been a great deal of complaint in both Houses about members of Congress being employed by railroad companies. The bill, he said, was intended to see if a remedy could be provided for the trouble.

Mr. Allen called up the bill amending the Hatch Act as to letter carriers. The bill was passed.

Mr. Dawes called up the Government Clerks Compensation bill--that which provides for the restoring of the original title on the same basis passed in 1882 and 1884.

The bill was passed as reported from the Committee.

A Lost Civil Commission.

The nomination of D. L. Dawson of Pennsylvania to be assistant Secretary of the Interior was then read. The Administration hasn't been in the habit of going to Missouri for a public officer who could be relied on to do as other part of the country. At Dawson's home they are Democrats, but an examination would be found for Dawson. The press says he is a Democrat, but the fact is that he is a Republican. He was appointed by Mr. Arthur, and was confirmed by the Senate. The press says he has actively aided in the defeat of Democratic candidates in Pennsylvania, and that he is a Democrat. Mr. Dawson was a Democrat in 1884, but he is a Republican now. He is a Democrat. He is a Democrat. He is a Democrat

The Tribune.

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OFFICES.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1886.

NOTICE.

Correspondents of THE TRIBUNE are specially requested to avoid using the "United States Postal Delivery." Letters sent in this way are not delivered after a o'clock at night. Address THE TRIBUNE, and write special delivery. Go to the Post-Office for mail at 9 p. m. and 12 m. The "special postal delivery" delays the delivery of the night mail until the morning after he arrives.

A serious revolt prevails in Louisiana.

The public debt decreased during May $5,500,000.

Foreign exports to New York last week were valued at $1,134,000.

The Senate has passed the bill extending the eight-hour law to letter-carriers.

CHIEF-ENGINEER ENGEL of the Syracuse Fire Department was killed yesterday at a fire.

A number of changes and removals were made at the Government Building, in this city, yesterday.

A. J. BURGESS was yesterday renominated for Congress by the Republicans in the Fifth Illinois District.

THE POLISH PATRIOTIC LEAGUE seeks the adoption of a bill taxing resident foreigners, especially Germans.

A MEETING of the Emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia will probably take place at Konigsberg this fall.

MR. GLADSTONE acknowledges receipt of the resolutions adopted by the Chicago home-rule meeting last month.

A VOTE will be taken on the second reading of the Home-Rule bill in the British House of Commons tomorrow.

JOHN KELLY, the renowned Tammany Sachem and Democratic politician, died yesterday afternoon in New York.

THE eleventh annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is in session at Pittsburg, Pa.

A DUELLO tourist vessel will be built at the palace in St. Petersburg next Tuesday. It is supplied with internal throughout for 70 days.

E. C. and J. B. LYON have sold to Charles L. Hutchinson for $60,000 a tract of land, 50x132 feet, on Twelfth street, 200 feet west of Clark.

WALKER of Iowa yesterday denied in the House the charge of a Northern newspaper that he was unduly influenced to oppose the Chinese-exclusion bill.

JOHN H. BILLY of Plattsburg, N. Y., has been appointed Indian School Superintendent, vice John H. Oberly, appointed Civil-Service Commissioner.

W. H. GEORGE, a prominent Knight of Labor organizer, has been arrested near Bradford, Pa., charged with stealing several thousand barrels of oil.

THE case against John Bowman for alleged forgery and counterfeiting was quite present in the Criminal Court yesterday, but detectives at once arrested him on a requisition from another State.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has obtained the homes, the betrothal, her mother, and all the bridal guests are in Washington, and the knot will be tied this evening by Dr. Sunderland according to the Presbyterian form.

CONTRACTS have been made by the dairymen in the opponents of the Oleomargarine Bill. An amendment offered by Congressman Hutton of Chicago was yesterday adopted reducing the tax from 10 to 6 cents per pound.

PEARS are entertained that the steamer Etruria, which left Halifax for Liverpool nine days ago, is lost. She is overdue at St. Johns. She had on board forty-three passengers, including the Episcopal Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermuda.

AT yesterday's session of the Knights of Labor Convention at Cleveland a petition was presented asking that Congress do away with Saturday tasks, and that Government loan offices be established, the local rate of interest per annum to be fixed at 2 per cent.

EUGENE S. PIKE seeks to remain Lord Lytton from prosecuting suits for electoral now pending against himself and others, in which the effort is to obtain possession of the premises at the southeast corner of State and Madison streets. A temporary injunction has been granted.

THE money market was nearly without material change in the cities. Sterling bills were 30 bankers quoted. There was a moderate demand for investment securities. The New York stock market was strong and higher.—The Chicago produce markets were generally weak, wheat being depressed by news of ruinous rains in the Northwest, and other grain by larger receipts in hand or promised for today. As compared with Saturday pork closed 75c each lower, lard 12½ each lower, meats unchanged, wheat and corn ½ cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, rye nearly 1 cent lower, barley very weak, and flaxseed ½ cent higher.

CHICAGO elevators contained last Saturday evening 5,010,000 bushels of wheat, 1,674,000 bushels of corn, 697,000 bushels of oats, 41,000 bushels of rye, and 99,000 bushels of barley; total, 12,000,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 11,717,000 bushels a year ago. During the last week our stock decreased 402,000 bushels, including an increase of 41,000 bushels of corn and a decrease of 440,000 bushels of wheat. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 54,000,000 bushels of wheat, 6,007,000 bushels of corn, 1,013,000 bushels of oats, 274,000 bushels of rye, and 330,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding week a week ago by 2,000,000 in wheat and larger by 900,000 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 294,000 bushels.

THE PRESIDENT'S WEDDING.

In his message to Congress last December the President significantly said:

> The mothers of our land, who rule the fireside, as they mold the characters and guide the actions of their sons, are according to God's holy ordinance, and such, even now found in the authority and the father of her children, while the warm light of love overwhelmed, experienced, and approved, rarely if ever, has pure and wholesome family existence been attended with more unalloyed happiness.

The future of our Republic are the best citizens of the Republic, who, duly educated and qualified, become devoted to the welfare of their country.

The policy enunciated upon that occasion has clearly ripened into action, and, unless all signs fail, this evening the President will crown his domestic theory with the practical application of "conjugal affection."

It will not be denied that Mr. Cleveland has lived up to the letter and spirit of this policy, and that he has, for once at least, manifested the courage to practice what he has preached. It is also pleasant to note new policy which will meet with no disarming voice or shorlish criticism. Offensive partisanship will be sunk in general congratulation, and Republicans, Southern, Mugwumps, and St. Jakobins will join in fraternal support and friendly wishes. In a metaphorical sense, at least, there will be a universal shower of old shoes for luck and a nightly shower of rubes counting the optimistic. Naturally, the President and his charming young bride are looking forward to a season of conjugal happiness and domestic comfort, and every one will bespeak this feelings of the matrimonial tie. As a politician, we have no hope of his improvement; but as a man, at least, we have every reason to believe that his horizon will be broadened and enlarged, and that his lonely point of view will be more exalted and far-reaching than was possible on the selfish and contracted levels of bachelorhood. The assurance of matrimony goes to show that the bride herself is a commonsense, unpervading young woman who will make an excellent mistress of the White House if her young head be not turned by flattery, and perhaps not a better example to Democratic simplicity to the mobs and butterflies who flutter about the brilliancy of the Capital than they have heretofore had. It is a supposition situation for one so young to fill, but, if all reports are true, she has the qualities which will fit her to adorn it. At least we have every reason to believe that she will surround herself with an atmosphere of good sense, and that if we do not now quite so much of terrapins and Oyster Joes in the Jeffersonian swim next winter, she will make it none the less attractive on that account.

It is better for the White House, better for the country, and better for the President that he should be married. A bachelor's atmosphere under any circumstances is not apt to be healthy or attractive; but of all places the White House, in which all the people have a proprietary interest, should have the environments of a home, and so far as practicable the evidences of family life. The last home in the White House was that of the lamented Garfield, and we all know how many pleasant memories Mrs. Garfield has left there, notwithstanding the terrible calamity that came into his and its wife within its walls. How sweet a young bride to brighten it up. It will be a more attractive place by reason of her presence and the President will be a more attractive man by reason of her society. Mr. Dan Lamont may be a very excellent person, but it is entirely abnormal that he should be the central sun to Mr. Cleveland and that the receptions should collect only the executive influences. It needs the fresh and presence of a mistress to make it home, just as Mr. Cleveland himself needs that more presence to complete his accomplishment and endow him with something more presentable than he has been. It cannot be hoped that marriage will change his effective politics, but we have every reason to believe that domesticity will make him a better and a happier man for having fulfilled his duty. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE joins the rest of the country in sincere congratulation, while the joyfuls are ringing over the auspicious event, and salutes the bride.

RAILROADS TRY TO USE THE REDS FOR THEIR SHOULDERS.

It is not easy to fully understand Mayor Harrison's vote of the police ordinance to fill the place of the wounded and dismissed policemen who fell under the resistance and fire of the American dynamite bomb and revolvers. The Socialists, of course, are hostile to the ordinance, but we can hardly believe that "bizzum" granted to such malign influences. But it is not so wherever a movement so fantastically commending with the Council. The last paragraph of the veto message is contained the first one. It the increase of the police force is "excluded from the operation of the existing four-foot appropriation," so also is the building "of double-tracked, steam-moved bridges." Yet so far as one can understand the Mayor he advocates the latter while he opposes the former. There is hardly any connection between the statement of the cases of those who say that the death of some policemen and the natural condition of others demand an addition to the force and the assurance of the vote which follows the Mayor's not very lucid exposition of his view. "We need other things more than new men in the Police Department," the Mayor says. He asserts that two or three new bridges will be worth more for public purposes than 100 new men in street. The proposed addition of bridges would not enable policemen to concentrate at a given point more rapidly than they do now. In cases of disturbance it is not the custom to call men across a precinct to operate at the point of disturbance except on extraordinary occasions, as in the Haymarket-square case, when there was ample time for precaution and concentration. Some of the police friends over the river. There has been no complaint that the lack of wide bridges was interfered with the policemen in discharging their duties. Mr. Harrison's statements as to the police advantages of double-tracked, steam-moved bridges is, to say the least of it, a gross and absurd exaggeration.

The Mayor apparently thinks that the entire police force is demanded to quell possible riots. This is not the case. The entire force is demanded to protect life, limb, and property and to prevent riots. The functions of policemen are not so much to restore peace and order as to preserve peace and order; not so much to apprehend criminals as to prevent crime. Their duties are to enforce the laws and ordinances of the city, not to suppress anarchy and punish violators of the ordinances. The Mayor's talk about an increase is entirely beside the question. It is "lugged in" to give "bizzum" a chance to air his hobby-cockalogs of his duties. That the greatest force is efficient is no argument why the broken ranks should not be filled; that it was able to check a riot in the belligerency last month is not any proof that it may prevent a better-planned outbreak a couple of months hence. The Mayor himself was one of the very first men to say that the police force was inadequate. He did so in the course of his interview with the noted manufacturers at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Does he recall his words on that occasion? The efficiency of the patrol system is not a good argument against increase. As Ald. Clarke and Dever have pointed out, when the police force during the recent troubles was concentrated at the centres of disturbance other important portions of the city were deprived of police protection. The Anarchists, in planning for their late outbreak, calculated on the efficiency of the patrol system to aid them. Capt. Schaack one tell the Mayor that dynamite explosives were planned for the outlying stations of the city, so as to draw off the policemen from the main point of attack near the business district, where looting would be easy and profitable. The occasion of the complaint has since prevented them from so realizing the force at the central point that they could have it much their own way there. There is a disposition to exaggerate the importance of the patrol-wagon system, for, after all, it comes in to aid in the suppression of attempted rather than in the prevention of crime.

On the Mayor's own admissions to the noted workers and the looter-feature a larger police force is required—certainly not a smaller one. The ordinance ought to be passed over Mayor Harrison's veto, and the broken ranks of the police force be filled up, no matter how much it may offend Dr. Schaack and the Socialists and Anarchists and the criminal classes generally.

FORMATION OF THE LEAGUE OF LABOR.

The Knights of Labor convention has divided to "hold responsible at the ballot-box" all Congressmen who refuse to vote in compliance with the following demands:

1. "That patents for the public lands be given to actual settlers only." This would prevent farmers from having land from the Government for their sons unless the latter immediately occupied it. Those who desire to purchase land from the Government not for immediate settlement, but to hold for their minor children or other heirs, are forbidden to do so. The Knights propose by an iron rule to restrict every homestead farmer to 160 acres and deprive people of moderate means of all opportunity to purchase cheap Government land and hold it as homes for their sons or daughters. The Knights want to arrest the Western farmers pretty hard, while they rarely have the city themselves to live on farms.

2. "All land in excess of 160 acres to be taxed to its full value, whether improved or not." What do the Knights mean by making this demand on the members of Congress and formulating them with the vengeance of the "labor vote"? If they fail to comply with it? Congress lacks no land tax, and in the States at least is wholly powerless to enforce the proposed policy. Congress cannot compel State Legislatures to pass such a law. But why should Congress interfere even in the case of the Territories and seize the people thereof how they shall tax themselves to support their own local governments? The people of Dakota, for instance, are certainly competent to judge whether all lands should be taxed alike or not. The majority has the right to decide one way or the other and establish such a system of land taxation as it thinks best. We thought the Knights believed in home rule, but it seems not. They are evidently in a hopeless muddle regarding the dividing line of authority between the State and National Governments, and their demand that Congress set aside the last one issue which the people of the States have established as best suited to their interests will hardly receive serious consideration.

3. "Immediate forfeiture of all lands whose the conditions of the grant to railroad corporations have not been complied with." This is a very fair proposition, and is taken from the last National Republican platform. Congress is already moving in the direction indicated, and in this instance the Knights are making their influence on the right side.

4. "Immediate issue of unissued land patents where the conditions have been complied with, so that real taxation may begin at once." The leading papers of the country have been insisting on this policy for a long time, and Van Wyck's bill to enforce it is now pending in Congress. The proposition did not originate with the Knights, but their indorsement of it is welcome.

5. "Removal of barbed-wire fences from the public domain." A timely call on the President to enforce his proclamation issued a year ago and allowed to remain a dead letter ever since.

6. "Purchase by the Government after 1890 of all lands held by aliens." This sweeping demand would include all foreigners in the United States who had not declared their intentions to take out naturalization papers, but would lead to great trouble on the Government, as it would probably have to pay twice as much for the lands as they were worth or would subsequently sell for. Thousands of lots of great value are held by constructional persons in the cities and towns as well as millions of acres of farming lands in the country. Also ownership of land may be terminated without compelling the Government to become the purchaser. The Payson bill is much better than the impracticable scheme proposed by the Knights.

7. "That after 1890 aliens shall be prohibited from acquiring title to lands." This would shut out absolutely all foreigners until they were naturalized and would keep them for five years at least of opportunities to secure loans or make investments in the United States, after they were intending in good faith to become citizens as soon as the law allowed. The Payson bill wisely recognizes the right of resident aliens to acquire real estate after declaring their intention to take out naturalization papers. The Knights ought to understand that the evil is to be cured in other directions than by attacking property rights in foreigners living in the United States and intending to become citizens. The proposition of the Knights is cast brave nothingness.

8. "Abolition of all laws requiring a property qualification for voters." This demand ought to be addressed to the people of Delaware and Rhode Island, not to Congress. Congress has not adopted such a law and there is not the slightest probability that it will do so. In asking Congress to interfere where it has no jurisdiction the Knights again show their ignorance of the line between State and Federal authority.

9. "Passage of the bills reported by the Labor Committee of the House and continued appropriations for the Labor Bureau." The most that can be said of the Arbitration bill reported by the House committee is that if it does no good it can at least do no harm.

10. "Passage of a law prohibiting the employment in mines, mines, factories, etc., of minors for more than eight hours a day." What right has Congress to say to a young man or woman of 21 living in any of the States that he or she shall not work more than eight hours a day? There is no National law compelling adults or minors to work longer than they desire, and Congress cannot rightfully undertake to say when they shall quit. In a free country it is the privilege of all persons to make such contracts as they see fit and not have their hours of labor fixed by law. In many of the States there are statutes forbidding employers to use the labor of minors in certain lines of business unless they can over a particular age; besides, there are other regulations in regard to minors. The Knights should direct their attention to the State Legislatures, which only have jurisdiction over such questions.

11. "Investing the passage of a law levying a graduated income tax." As the Government is in receipt of a surplus revenue of many millions more than it needs, it is a puzzle to understand why the Knights should ask the imposition of the odious, inquisitorial income war tax. The money it would produce is not needed for any public purpose, and unless it was to placate the Socialistic element among the Knights (who think that a graduated income tax would cripple and injure capitalists and employers of labor) it is impossible to conceive any rational reason why an almost a requirement should be made on Congress.

The Knights of Labor platform contains two or three good ideas at second-hand, and the remainder is a jumble of crudeness, impracticable schemes urged on Congress even in cases where it is powerless to take the action desired. The Knights need a lawyer to explain to them the difference between State and Federal authority, and show that delicate facts are mapped out for each. Yet above all they need a political economist to explain that certain things are beyond the power either of Congress or State Legislatures, and can be regulated only by natural economic laws.

THE Rev. Dr. Charles Reilly, pastor of St. Patrick's Church in Detroit and Treasurer of the Irish Land League of America, is a priest who evidently believes in telling the truth regardless of the occasion and hitting a hard whenever he sees it. The situation in the Congress Hunter speech may have been a little startle of the direct subject matter of Decoration Day, but they were hard, subjective facts which cannot be got over. His declaration that "the present Government did not know when it was insulted, and that England always knew when it could insult with impunity," was a centre shot at Secretary Bayard, if not at his master. Dr. Reilly's further declaration that "if was a shame that the men who twenty-odd years ago went from counties or go down into their back-bogs to keep Ireland if any body said the United States would be a true country now hold the reins of Government" was an equally palpable hit. There will be no serious objection made to his vigorous style of outwitting enough on the part of pro-English sympathizers and of that very large class of Irish-men who at the last election let their patriotism run away with their patronage. These will not relish the hard hits, and those are the men who control the present Administration. At the same time there is good reason why England can afford to insult us with impunity, as Father Reilly says. We are powerless to resent the insult. We have neither vessels to attack nor guns with which to defend ourselves. Every English man-of-war on or near any to Nova Scotian waters. Is not that of itself sufficient reason why we should sing very small? To be sure, we have the Vigilo, that terror of the seas, but as she was nearly three months getting from Key West to New York she probably would not get to Nova Scotia before next spring, and it is not exactly clear what she would do there if a Halifax fishing smack got after her.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Illinois Congressional District have truly hopes of electing a Congressman this fall. In 1882 they made a bold push for the district, and came within one vote of electing Judge Green over Snow (Democrat), the vote standing: Green, 19,027; Green, 11,998. Two years ago they tried again, and came within 110 votes of success. Each time charged their candidates and did their "level best"—the Democrats running B. S. Landes and the Republicans McCartney. The vote cast was, for Landes, 17,126; McCartney, 16,776. The gain in two years was 150 votes. The same ratio of gain would take the Republicans out of the woods this fall. The Democrats have renominated Landes, who has made himself unpopular with the soldier element by the removal of Col. Stephenson from the Pension-Office. During the Revolutions' Republican Landes acted with the Scots and Socialists and opposed the Scots and the Union, and his sentiment of Col. Stephenson has brought to mind his disloyal record of those days, and now there is considerable talk of running the declared Colonel against him. If Capt. Charles Churchill of Albion is not nominated it will be Stephenson. The total is widespread down to Egypt that either of them can whip Landes. The vote of the district in 1884, by counties, was as follows:

	Landes.	McCartney.	Plurality.
Clark	1,100	1,772	72
Clay	1,100	1,100	0
Crawford	1,100	1,100	0
Cumberland	1,100	1,100	0
Edwards	1,100	1,100	0
Effingham	1,100	1,100	0
Jasper	1,100	1,100	0
Richland	1,100	1,100	0
Wabash	1,100	1,100	0
Wayne	1,100	1,100	0
Counties	17,126	16,776	72

Probably one-third of the Prohibition vote came from the Democrats and two-thirds from the Republicans.

The McCormick harvester reports give the following as the latest percentages of crop condition on wheat: Wisconsin 98, Nebraska and Dakota 95, Kentucky, Minnesota, and Iowa 97, Missouri 91, Ohio and Indiana 93, Illinois 96, Michigan 92, Kansas 90. Cloudy weather in unfavorable weather and the ravages of insects, the average condition of the winter-wheat crop was reduced about 4 per cent during May. The condition of the spring-wheat crop is high, but the plant was suffering but week for want of the rain which has since fallen. The outlook is favorable to another large crop of corn, oats, and grass this year, the only being now suffering towards the point at which nothing will be to order in the southern part of the area.

G. S. PHOENIXER & Co. of this city have issued an exhaustive review of the wheat situation as it has developed within the last few months. The highest point at which wheat for May delivery was sold was $1.05, and the date was July 28. The price of cash No. 2 wheat that day was 95 cents, the actual difference since then being 17 cents in addition to the cost of carrying. The decline of the last four months has covered in the face of a vigorous export demand, and has been so utterly opposed to the expectations of nine-tenths of the most sagacious persons in the trade as to lead to a suspicion that other than ordinary causes have been at work. May not the decline be the result of plans having the wheat market for a centre around which shall revolve the whole gigantic Granger railway system? The largest shareholders in such railroads may have reasoned that the wheat supplies of the country were almost wholly out of the hands of producers, and that a decline in prices would therefore entail little loss upon them, while it would not subject high rail rates to criticism. The result of this would be a kind of Granger legislation destroying confidence in railroad securities and reducing their selling value by 25 or perhaps 50 per cent. The new crop could then be marketed at improving prices, which would mean "cheap" to advance again. The possibilities of such lusting such a movement need scarcely be hinted at. If such were the progress, then the few who have appeared as the manipulators of the market have been only as the pawns which are put forward on the chessboard to cover the movements of the more important pieces. It cannot be denied that the power that has driven the price of wheat down to present figures has been one of concentrated capital allied to the most consummate manipulative skill. It is no unknown quantity who has conducted the campaign, and the features of its progress certainly justify the suspicion, if not the belief, that it has had a much wider basis of action than would be furnished simply by a study of the wheat situation alone and a desire to profit by the price changes determined by the trade. If the wheat markets of Europe and America have really been run by such a combination as is here suggested, then there is hope for a radical change, on another year of low prices for wheat would prostrate railroad interests. In other words, the continuance of the policy such issues cannot be tested for, as it would jeopardize the possession of the profits already obtained. The manipulators might well accept the situation in some such mood as did the conqueror at Pharsalia, when he remarked, "Another such a victory and I should be ruined."

The Republicans lost the Eleventh Congressional District both in 1882 and in 1884, the first time by 600 votes and the last time by 417, and yet it is a Republican district as against the Democrats, but there is a strong Greenback-Labor element which has supported Tones both times he has run. Just why it is hard to say, as he is a nonresident and of note, who has done nothing for his money or labor interests. He is again looking out his table for their way in hopes of getting it.

We print the vote cast in the Eleventh District for Congress and for President in 1884:

	Rep.	Dem.	Green.	Prohi.
Cook (Rural)	6,221	5,621	1,174	1,172
Kane	4,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
Kendall	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lake	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
McHenry	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Will	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	14,221	13,621	6,174	6,172
Majority for Blaine			600	
Majority for Cleveland				1,049

It will be seen that Payne, the Republican candidate for Congress, received almost as many votes as Blaine, while Tones ran for second of Cleveland, especially in South Deerfield. The explanation is that the solid Dutch vote of 1,000 was cast for Tones on the grounds that he was going to feed the country with fat money and secure every workman twelve hours' wages for about six hours' work, and easy work at that. Tones, who has a wife, nursing month, made the simple-minded G. G.'s believe that stuff. He got 317 of their votes in Cook (rural) County alone. The impression prevails that the G. G.'s have since died this up and discovered that he was a visionary and a humbug. The district ought to be redeemed.

THE papers missing in the Dolphin which were recently called for by the Senate show by the Secretary of the Navy to a most unfortunate light. The following telegram shows that but first trial trip was a success:

> AKRON BEACH, New York, June 30, 1886.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Dolphin ran up-monument hours under natural steaming of our own, averaging from seventeen to seventeen knots per minute, all conditions most favorable. Steam pressure from eighty-four to eighty-nine pounds. Average speed, fifteen and one-half knots. Speed for the hours, fifteen and one-quarter knots. Engines and machinery worked perfectly. Ship steered easily. Behaved well in every respect. Ran over the course twice.

Judge:—"The officer says you were drunk last night and fell down in the street. Can you explain the case satisfactorily?" Prisoner (with dignity):—"The case of an old, over-worked man, who has responsibilities on his mind, and who occasionally partakes too much of the cup that cheers, but never inebriates, and who is a member of the Order of B. Antlers."

Good society in Fulton, Ky., was somewhat shocked a week ago by the announcement that Miss Carrie Hall, which the courthouse, but it was decided to let the law take its course. In a few moments more than one hundred ladies and gentlemen had assembled around the jail, and the fair prisoner was escorted out and given a seat in a carriage. Then the procession started for the court-house, Miss Hall leading the way, followed by the jailer and his wife, and then by the rest of the party. The whole affair was conducted in the most orderly manner, and the fair prisoner was given a seat in the court-room, where she remained during the trial. The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the fair prisoner was escorted to her home by the same procession that had escorted her to the court-house

BEARING DOWN HEAVILY.

THE OPPOSITION TO GLADSTONE THAT NEVER TURNED BACK.

The Old Parliament Wins the Contest Over the Union in the House—Gateway Watching France Closely—Count de Paris and the Pope Duplicate to Be Expelled from France—What Is the Cost Attending to Sir C. Dilke's Divorce Situation.

LONDON, June 1.—[By Atlantic Cable.]—The report of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the probable defeat of the Irish Measure, was this day laid for a division as to report reading and a dissolution of Parliament afterward. Mr. Gladstone's advice having a conclusive way began the effort of his speech on the bill. Mr. Chamberlain has lost for stolen an sign of bringing forward his own terms.

Mr. Gladstone has publicly acknowledged the source of the information adopted at the Chicago meeting held to express sympathy of the Irish people with the Irish cause. The people of Chicago for their courtesy in uniting with the resolutions, whose terms, he says, he has read with much interest.

The Debate in the Commons—An Opera Which Would Put Congress to Shame.

LONDON, June 2.—The debate on the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons was resumed this afternoon by Joseph Chamberlain. Prior to rose he was greeted with derisive cheers and hoots from the Irish members. He denied the assertion made by Lord Grey that he (Chamberlain) was the author of the article on national difficulties published in the Fortnightly Review. Grey knew well who the author was, but the secret of the article was acquired from Irish sources. "I accept positive" said the speaker, "communications are communications proof that eminent Nationalist leaders approved the principle Federal Councils."

Does the Parnellite attempt look hasty and evil out. "Famine!" "Famine!" and the Conservatives and Whigs cheered themselves. The denunciation and cheering quickly became so furious, which lasted several minutes. Chamberlain calmly waited for the storm to subside and continued to consider the subject matter for

Speaking Chamberlain, at great length, explained why he deemed Gladstone's scheme unacceptable. He did not, he continued, propose to vote in any of the personal animosities which should during the course of the debate. They were perhaps wearing, but below the crust of a great constitutional discussion of questions fraught with most momentous consequences.

Sir Hussey Vivian, Liberal, Swansea, had a prospect warning that that of a most disastrous character, in that a project like Home to the support of the principles of the Home Rule bill, from which Chamberlain and he would never be part. The speaker and those who thought with him since Gladstone's speech at the Foreign Office that the Home Rule bill might be considered as their work was to a bad term accomplished.

Under the amended proposal of the Premier the Irish members might be invited to take part in the discussion and vote on the measure relating to their own affairs, but they could not take part in questions affecting the United Kingdom generally. Questions relating to such matters have constantly arising, and, in order to take an effective part in the Committee amendment, Irish members would require to be constantly present at Westminster. It would be impossible to select the House of Commons a functioning body, as it would be under the Gladstone proposals. It would be simply useless to retain an Irish Parliament as a subordinate and not a subsidiary body. (Cheers.) When they should wish to pervade the Irish members from having an effective voice in the management of Irish affairs (Cheers and counter-cheers.) He (a Liberal Member) was prepared to sacrifice his seat in Parliament rather than support

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE
AMERICAN OPERA CO.
TONIGHT—ADRIENNE.
SYLVIA.
McVICKER'S THEATRE.
AMERICAN OPERA SEASON.
OPERA AND BALLET
The Flying Dutchman.
GRAND BALLET.
BAL COSTUME.
AMERICAN OPERA BALLET.
CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
CHISPA.
CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
BUTTERFLIES' BALL
For the Benefit of the Chicago Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary.
HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
EVANGELINE
EVANGELINE
CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
National Conservatory of Music of America.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
KELLAR
KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
CLARK'S & SPEAR'S
New Dime Museum and Opera Theatre.
IMPERIAL CHICAGO BAND!
COLUMBIA THEATRE.
OH, WHAT A NIGHT!
HOOLEY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Heavy Loss in the Sea of Ice!!
STANDARD THEATRE.
THE PAVEMENTS OF PARIS.
THE MOST FAMOUS BATTLE OF THE REBELLION
SHILOH!
CASINO HALL.
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CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS.

REAL, BEHOOVED PEOPLE
IN STOCK!
Beds of all Shapes
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SUPERIOR UPHOLSTERING STYLES
Shop-Yard: Nos. 71 to 77

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FINANCIAL.

BUSINESS AND CARRIAGES.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

INSTRUCTION.

AGENTS WANTED.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

PERSONAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Boarding and Clerks.

Miscellaneous.

Teaching.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

Nurses.

Seamstresses.

Teaching.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Boarding and Clerks.

Miscellaneous.

Salesmen.

Teaching.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Boarding and Clerks.

Miscellaneous.

Nurses.

Saleswomen.

Seamstresses.

Teaching.

BOARD WANTED.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

BOOKS.

SPEAR & GUYER'S FURTURES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

Down Town.

North Side.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS.

Down Town.

North Side.

West Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Down Town.

North Side.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

Offices.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO RENT.

To Exchange.

TO EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Down Town.

North Side.

West Side.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

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JAMES A. MURPHY
& CO.,
Commission Merchants
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122 ADAMS-ST.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE
NATIONAL BANK,
248 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
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BONDS and MONEY TO LOAN.

ATLAS NATIONAL BANK
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Francis B. Peabody & Co.,
Mortgages.
Building Loans.
Investments.
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BONDS.
E. A. READ & CO., Bankers,
100 Washington St., CHICAGO.

MONEY TO LOAN
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A WALKING DILEMMA.

BUSINESS.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
TIME SAVED.
French Line Mail Steamers
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON
AND CONTINENT.
North German Lloyd S. S. Co.
The U. S. and Brazil Mail SS. Co.
STATE LINE
EUROPE! EUROPE!
GODERICH STEAMERS

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Matthew Markland, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, Indianapolis, is at the Palmer.

Hon. S. Merrill, Des Moines, Ia., and Hon. Orlando Metcalf, Portland, Minn., are at the Grand Pacific.

A. J. Marble was back on 'Change yesterday after a long absence in San Marcos, Texas, on his usual in search of lost health, and found some of it, if not quite as much as he hoped for.

IN GENERAL.

The iron drill used in boring the artesian well at the county infirmary was broken and floating while being started at the depth of 1,000 feet. Workmen have every reasonable facility at hand yesterday to get out the broken piece.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Chandler, optician, at Jackson street, Counselor Building, was as follows: 7 a. m., 67°; 8 a. m., 70°; 10 a. m., 72°; 12 a. m., 72°; 2 p. m., 72°; 4 p. m., 72°; 6 p. m., 69°; 8 p. m., 67°. Barometer, 7 a. m., 30.07; 2 p. m., 30.05.

Capt. Bullock, Clerk of the Superior Court, made out his semi-annual report yesterday to the County Commissioners, showing his receipts for the half year ending May 31 to have been $24,754 and disbursements $13,573, leaving a balance of $11,180 on hand.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Trade Auditing Committee yesterday John L. Cox was engaged as accountant of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, the situation being vacated by the appointment of property, John D. Kellogg, as chief Examiner U. Garland was appointed to the committeeship.

It is understood that Mr. Colvin, Superintendent of Cottage Cemetery, called on Auditor Dunne yesterday to explain about the assessment notice at the cemetery for that locality. It is reported that the Auditorship and slaughter satisfied, and are to remove any mortgage of the land which have no extent.

At the regular meeting of the Western Society of Engineers last evening the following new members were received: Edward J. Bates, Evanston; C. Olsen, Albert W. Place, William E. Gerhardt, Gerhard Hartog, Peter L. Hill, Charles L. Strauss, William J. Rousseau, Alexander L. Rudd, Alexander Kinnear, Quincy Kellogg, Edward H. Porter, Frederick C. Sommer, Henry Nelson, William C. Seymour, and Charles J. Vopicka.

The police received a dispatch yesterday from a Grand Trunk train that would reach the city some hours later that Mrs. Louise Shortreed of Ontario, who was on her way to Denver to meet her husband, had been robbed of $75 in the Windsor sleeper. C. E. Allen, the conductor of the car, and C. C. Nichols, the colored porter, were suspected, but nothing was found upon them. In a trunk to which they gave access might certainly have been hid found a $50 gold piece hidden under a towel. Both were arrested.

The Veteran Union League held their regular monthly meeting last night at their club rooms, No. 100 South Clark street. The following new members were received: Samuel B. Raymond, James A. Connelly, A. L. Hagen, W. S. Smith, John C. Fanning, John M. Smyth, Olof Hansen, J. T. Foster, E. Hansen, and John W. Peters, all of Chicago; Charles Bailey, Belleville, Ill.; John H. Thomas, Lawrenceville, Ill. The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of $100, a small addition to the amount usual for this time of year.

The committee having charge of the Sullivary exercises of the Germania Old People's Home (not to mention and, on the account of the anniversaries, Invalid Lucky Association of the Board of Education Land Commissioners of the North Side Division, to whom the Legislature will be asked to appropriate $50,000 for the purpose) met last night at Greenebaum's Hall, and are in receipt of many offerings of the kind